REGISTERED No. 8—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,661.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½	,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander G. BALDWIN, on MONDAY, the 13th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

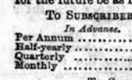
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other steamers.

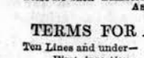


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on FRIDAY, the 10th November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month*,

FASSENGERS' RATES

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
NUMAIDIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
No. 2,
"CAVITE" BRAND,

Extra fine quality and size. The finest production of the MANILLAS, and CHOICEST IMPORTATION of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S SPECIAL AGENT AT

MANILLA.

Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 1, CIGARS
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

REAL HAVANNAHS.

A small shipment of the following *Genuine Brands*, just received—

Conchas	per Box of	50	Rs. 14
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,, 15
Regalia Brit	,,	50	,, 18
Reina Victoria	,,	100	,, 30
Regalia de la Reina	,,	100	,, 30

AN EARLY APPLICATION IS ADVISED.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
SURAT	3141	530	..G. C. Burne ..	13th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	..W. Woolcott..	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	3485	450	..C. Anderson ..	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	..R. Methven....	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	..R. T. Dundas ..	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE.	3763	600	..A. Parish.....	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Nov, 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KASHGAR, (2021 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain E. J. BAKER, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship ASSAM, 3,033 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain G. F. CATES, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 4th November 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	..Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	18th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	....Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. MACEDONIA.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 18th instant, positively. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEDISH IRON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mr. Dyal Mathoora,

Ex. S S. Naples

About 150 tons of Swedish Hammered Bar Iron as per specification Nos. 2 and 3.

No. 2—4,585 Bars 1 by ½, ½ and ¾, to 3 by ¾, ¼ and ½.
No. 3— 474 do. ½ by square, ¾ by square, 1 by square, 1¼ by square, and 1¾ by square.
No. 3—2,383 do. 1 by ½, ¼ and ¾, to 3 by ¾, ¼ and ½.
No. 3— 237 do. ¾ by square, 1 by square, 1 by square, 1¼ by square, 1½ by square.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Horses and Ponies in the Stable of Abdool Ruzar, at Byculla, opposite to Messrs Treacher & Co,

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m., MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—

30 Horses and ponies.

The horses are now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 11th instant, MESSRS. BENNETT and *Co.*, will sell by Public Action, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

15 cases of Eau de Colonge.

1 case concertinas, 20 keys.

A double barrelled Breech loading pin fire gun by Needham in case with fittings.

A lot of spare loaded ammunition.

AT 1 P. M.

A pair of thorough bred dark bay Australian horses, well matched go in single and double harness.

A very nice and quiet child's pony with English saddle.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and porcelainware, a cottage piano, a light office brougham, a serviceable horse, &c., at Byculla, near to the Byculla Club.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, brougham, horse, &c., the property of W. H. Goode, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of the Commissariat Cattle sheds, stables, &c., &c. in rear of the Town Barrack, and opposite the Fort Market ; for removal of materials, clearing and levelling the ground.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, on MONDAY, the 13th November 1876, at 3 P. M. for removal of materials of 3 cattle sheds, 2 Commissariat stables, 1 range of privy and 1 range of urinary consisting of teakwood posts, rafters, trussers, door, railing, masonary walls, tiles, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1876.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

The celebrated Musical Farce,
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Grand Anthem,
"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES!"
By the Company.
AND
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NEW SONGS ! NEW DUETS ! ! NEW DANCES ! ! !

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th November 1876.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1877.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD).

KEILLER'S MARMALADE.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 8 annas.
Per 2 lbs. do. 14 do.

Sole Agents.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

REAL TURKEY TOBACCO.
for Cigarettes ;
IMPORTED OVERLAND IN TINS AT Cash Rs. 1-8, Credit Rs. 1-12.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

REDUCED RATES FOR PRESSED HAY.

ON and after TO-MORROW, the Tenth instant, until further Notice, HAY, which is PRESSED to 25 lbs., or over to the Cubic Foot will be carried at a REDUCED RATE of SIX PIES per TON per mile without terminal.

The following will be the Rates per Maund from Bombay to the undermentioned Stations, viz. :—

To Dhond, Rs. 0 3 1. To Barsee Road, Rs. 0 4 4
To Deksai, Rs. 0 3 5. To Sholapur, Rs. 0 5 3

The Rates between other Stations can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th November 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

DELHI ASSEMBLAGE—CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS, FIRST and SECOND CLASS, will be issued from ALL STATIONS on this Railway to JABALPUR for DELHI, and the holders of each of such Ticket will be entitled to take ONE THIRD CLASS RETURN SERVANT'S TICKET to JABALPUR and BACK. These Tickets will be issued on the Fifteenth of December next, and intermediate days, available for return on any day up to and including the Fifteenth of January next, and they will be charged at a fare and a quarter for the double journey.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th November 1876.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL and the QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY, at 3 and 4 P. M. respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary Town Council,
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th November 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

I HEREBY give notice, that under the provisions of Section 9 of Bombay Act III. of 1872 and Sections I. and II. of Bombay Act II. of 1873, an ELECTION by the RATEPAYERS of Ward No. 1 (FORT, COLABA and ESPLANADE) will be held at the Municipal Office on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, for the return of a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in place of Mr. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, resigned.

The Polling will commence at 9 A.M. and close at 6 P.M.

Lists of Electors of the Ward and of the persons eligible for election can be seen at this Office, Arthur Crawford Markets, and Police Chowkey at Colaba.

Any person who is qualified to vote at such election or to be elected, and whose name does not appear in the said Lists, should produce proof of having paid, on or before the 30th June, 1876, Municipal Rates for 1876, amounting to not less than Rupees Fifty, viz. : the House Rate and Police and Lighting Rates, or of being otherwise qualified for election, and apply to the Municipal Commissioner to add his name to the List.

Voting Papers can be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th Nov. 1876.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1876 of OYER AND TERMINER, and HIGH COURT OF DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 20th day of November inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Riots, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 1st day of November 1876.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff.

STATIONERY.
FOR COMMERCIAL OR PRIVATE USE.

BARONIAL NOTE PAPER,
BY DOBBS, KIDD, & CO. :
THE BEST AND MOST SUBSTANTIAL PAPER KNOWN

Paper per 5 quire packet.	Sizes.	Envelopes, Square, per 100.
Rs. 2 12	.."Large Octavo"..8 by 5 inches..	Rs. 2 8
,, 2 8	.."Post Octavo"...7 ,, 4½ ,,	,, 2 0
,, 2 0	.."Albert"..... 5½ ,, 3½ ,,	,, 1 12
,, 1 12	.."Queen"..... 5½ ,, 3½ ,,	,, 1 8
,, 4 8	.."Quarto"..... letter size ,,	,, 2 8
	WITH MOURNING BORDER.	
,, 2 8	.."Post Octavo"...any border ,,	,, 2 8
,, 2 4	.."Albert"..... ditto ,,	,, 2 4

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE NOTE PAPER.
BY DE LA RUE,
A paper of excellent quality and pleasant surface.

Paper per 5 quire packet.		Envelopes, Square, per 100.
Rs. 2 12	.."Large Octavo"..8 by 5 inches..	Rs. 2 4
,, 2 4	.."Small Octavo"..7 ,, 4½ ,,	,, 2 0

SUPERFINE THICK BLUE LAID NOTE PAPER, HAND-MADE, ALBERT SIZE, per box of 5 quires..... Rs. 2 8
Envelopes to Match, *square*, per 100 ..... ,, 2 4
DE LA RUE'S SUPERFINE THICK IVORY CREAMLAID LETTER PAPER, SMALL QUARTO, 5 quire packet..... ,, 3 4
Envelopes to Match, *long shape, to take the sheet folded in three*, per 100..... ,, 2 8

DOBBS, KIDD'S OVERLAND BANK POST.
CREAM, VIOLET, BLUE or CHAMOIS lined Note Paper, 5 quire packet and 100 Envelopes..... ,, 2 12
WITH MOURNING BORDER.
Cream lined only .....5 quire packet ..... ,, 4 12

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER.
TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE.
A Sheet and Envelope Weighing under half-a-tolah.

Mourning..... Rs. 3 8	{ 5 Quires Paper / 100 Envelopes, }	Plain..... Rs.	2 8

WHATMAN'S SUPERIOR HAND-MADE NOTE PAPERS.
THIN TOUGH TEXTURE.

Large Blue Laid Post or large Blue Wove Post :
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes ..... Rs. 4 12
Blue Laid Bank Post or Cream Wove Bank Post :
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes ..... Rs. 4 12
Blue Wove Bank Post, large Quarto, Letter size :
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes ..... Rs. 7 4
Large Cream Laid Post :
A machine-made Paper, Smooth Surface, for Ordinary use.
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes ..... Rs. 2 12
De La Rue's Cream Laid Satin Note, Small Octavo :
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes ..... Rs. 2 4

INKSTANDS, PENS AND PENHOLDERS, BLOTTING PAPERS, BLOTTING BOOKS, BLOTTING PADS, STATIONERY CASES, DATE CASES.

Foolscap Paper and Envelopes, Ruled Foolscap, Ledgers, Account, and Memo. Books.

OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters,
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
,, ,, with Roll Presser. }
,, ,, with combination Presser. }
,, ,, "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY :—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA :—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P. M.
IN N SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
Those Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters Framed, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

Quotations for Cognacs of

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,

WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS,

	In Bond.	
* One Star	Rs. 15 0	per dozen.
* One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	,, 16 0	,, ,,
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	,, 17 0	,, case.
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each	,, 19 0	,, ,,
* One Star, Crystal Barrell, = 1 dozen with bronze stand and plated tap complete	,, 23 0	,, barrel.
** Two Stars	,, 18 8	,, dozen.
*** Three Stars	,, 21 8	,, ,,
*** Four Stars, Extra Superior	,, 32 8	,, ,,

Duty and Town duty at Rs. 8-8 per case to be added to above Prices.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry 10 per cent. discount off Bond Prices.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CAUTION.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE AND CO.'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that certain unprincipled persons or Traders in Poona and elsewhere are practising spurious imitations of the above, Brandy by buying empty Barrels, Flasks, and Half-flasks of their (Bisquits) Brand, consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our brand which is to be had of all respectable dealers.

Any one giving us information that will lead to the discovery of this treachery will be rewarded.

Consumers generally will greatly aid us by destroying the labels of such Barrels, Flasks or Half-flasks after the contents are used.

From our part we offer to buy such empties in quantities of not less than 20 dozens.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, OCTOBER 1876.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES. We beg to draw attention to the LARGE VARIETY of MATERIALS, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above ....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour.each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes .....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes .....each	12 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready-made Shirts and Sleeping Suits always on Hand.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following BRANDS of SPARKLING WINES, duties and town dues included.

		Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs. a.
*WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.		47 6	49 8
FINEST EXTRA DRY C. P. & CO.'S.		47 6	49 8
*GOOD SPARKLING	Do. Star	37 13	39 8
CARTE BLANCHE	Do. ...	31 4	32 8
CARTE ROUGE	Do. ...	22 12	23 8
HOCK MUSCATEL	Do. ...	33 0	34 8
MOSELLE SECOND QUALITY	.....	28 4	29 8
HOCK SECOND QUALITY	.....	28 4	29 8

*Pints Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a SQUARE PIANO, by SCHIEDMAYER, in capital order. Price Rs. 375. Apply to "F. B.," care of SOONDY and Co.

TO LET AT DELHI, FURNISHED QUARTERS, containing 5 Large Rooms with Bath

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 9TH NOV. 1876.

THERE was a holiday in New York on Tuesday owing to the Presidental election, so that we are without the usual Cotton figures, nor have we heard of anything through private channels respecting the crop, which would in any way justify the present upward tendency in Liverpool, but with or without American advices the Liverpool Market goes on hardening, the sales yesterday reaching 25,000 bales. In spot prices Reuter quotes a rise of ¼d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans, Fair Bengal G. F. Western, Fair Coconada and G. F. Tinnivelly and 3-16d. in G. F. Ginned Broach, and to arrive G. F. Western July to November shipment via Cape is quoted at 4 15-16 and G. F. Tinnivelly July to December shipment at 5½d. per lb., an advance of 1-16d. and ¼d. per lb. respectively. The Manchester Piece Goods Market is still firm, but the rise in Goods and Yarns is by no means sufficient to warrant the unusual activity in the raw staple, which is now assuming dimensions, which can only be accounted for by advices respecting the American Crop not patent on this side, or an amount of speculation which the daily figures do not correctly indicate. Stocks in Liverpool are certainly running down to a very low point, especially of Surats, but there is no possibility of anything approaching scarcity with American coming forward at its present rate, and unless, as we have said, there is something in the background of which we are ignorant on this side, we cannot but think the present advance too rapid to be of long duration. In Mincing Lane Coffee is reported steady at unaltered prices. Ceylon Coccanut Oil is unchanged but Cochin is 5s. per ton lower. Bombay Linseed and Rapeseed are both 1s. per quarter lower.

Consols are unaltered at 96¼, but French Rentes have advanced from 105½ to 105¾. A further withdrawal of £182 000 from the Bank of England is advised, making £1,126,000 since last Wednesday's return.

The weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday has resulted in £200,000 going to Calcutta and £150.000 to Bombay at 1s, 8⅞d. per rupee, £ 66,000 being by telegraphic transfer. The rate is considerably over what was Expected here, the most favourite estimates having been from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8⅝d., and if the result may be taken as a guide, there is a material increase in the demand for remittance to this side. To our thinking, however, the rise in not so much due to the actual position of exchange between England and India as to the present uncertainty about Silver in London. The return of the Democratic candidate as President of the United States will doubtless be interpreted as in favour of the adoption of a Silver coinage in that country, and the purchases by American banks of late were doubtless based on that probability; further, the German Government are said to contemplate an increase in their coinage which will diminish the ultimate surplus at their disposal to something within ten millions sterling. These causes combined with the firmness which sellers of Silver have shown for some time back are doubtless fair grounds for assuming that the metal has seen its lowest point, but it is quite another question whether at 54d. per oz.—the rate quoted from London yesterday—a future improvement is not being too rapidly discounted. Even ten millions, although spread over a length of time, is a large amount to contemplate in addition to the undoubted increase in the production of American mines, and when we take into account the position of our export trade as compared with imports, and the probable extent of government requirements for the coming year, it seems very questionable whether we can absorb a large amount of Silver at 1s. 8⅜d. per Rupee. In all probability the problem will be rapidly solved, as late advices have all pointed to a considerable amount of Silver being placed on the Market at 54d. or over, and if such is the case, and large supplies are sent to this side, we are inclined to think that the exchangeable value of the Rupee will again recede, no matter what the cost of such increased shipments may be.

STERLING EXCHANGE to day has necessarily been influenced by the news respecting Council drafts, although not in a way which indicates any great strength in the market. The banks, have advanced their drawing rates ¼d. to 3 16d. and their buying figures 3 16d. per Rupee, but the result has been to cause the withdrawal of any little Private Paper offering while increasing the demand for remittance. Some business has been done in Bank Bills both ready and forward, at our quotations, but we have not heard of a single operation in Private Paper of any importance. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	....1s. 8 ⅜d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	...1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ...1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ...1s. 9d.	,,

On Calcutta business has again been done on demand at par and in 60 days' sight drafts at 99¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER appears to have fairly turned the corner, and there has been a good demand to-day at better prices. We call :—Fours, Rs. 99¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½ ; Five-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET still continues dull with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent lower. Colaba Land Shares have declined Rs. 15, Mazagons Rs. 20 and Port Canings Rs. 15. Spinning and Weaving Companies are all dull and declining, our list showing a further fall of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share, and looking to the relative positions of the Cotton and Yarn Markets it is difficult to say that the movement is not justified.

COTTON.—The further rise in Liverpool has caused an additional advance of Rs. 2 per candy here, and combined as it is with higher Exchange, the result is to place exporters in a worse position than formerly. On the Green some purchases have again been made by the local Mills, but we have not heard of anything for export. Good Fair Dhollera full pressed may be quoted at Rs. 185 and Fully Good Fair at Rs. 192 per candy. For new Cotton the most absurd prices are quoted in some instances, but as near as we can ascertain we call best Hingunghaut Rs. 25, Broach Rs. 220, and Akote Rs. 200 per candy full pressed.

FREIGHTS are very quiet with an easier tendency. By steamers for Liverpool £2 5 to £2-6-3 are the nominal rates, but we have not heard of any engagements. By sail we quote £2 per ton nominal.

IN PIECE GOODS there has been a trifle more doing from first hands, the rise in Exchange enabling importers to work on a slightly lower basis, but the up-country enquiry is small and even a material concession would not lead to any great activity.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	104
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	15 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	712½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I, L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	260	125	6 do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	11 do.	560

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,140	
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100	
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100*	2,375	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78	
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	100 p.s.	1,700	
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,100	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270	
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	125	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	835	
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,050	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550	
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,040	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,350	all	110 p.s.	1,040	
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,185	
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,050	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	..	880	
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,000	
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,050	
K. Mucoujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,040	
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	900	
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,100	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all		415	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,380	
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,340	
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	320	
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	930	
Neemi S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	995	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	375	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	785	
Prince of Wales Spinning	2,250	1,000	all	..	1,200	
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	990	
Sounderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	50 p.s.	900	
Do do. ½ Share	800	1,250	250	125 p.s.	209	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	959	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	990	

*For Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 218 3 0	6 p. c.	275
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20 13 0 14 6	do.	126
Ditto	..	£20 6 5 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21 13 1	do.	320
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19 6 5 18	do.	235

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	..	25	1,045
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.		550
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.		215

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER AUSTRALIA left Aden for Bombay on Thursday morning the 9th instant.

THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYDS S. S. MARS, Captain M. Donocovich from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 8th inst.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. ADRIA, 781 tons, Captain W. E. Breeze, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co.'S S. S. GOLCONDA 1,253 tons, Captain A. Seaton, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda, with a general cargo and seven hundred and fifty-eight pilgrims.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,743 tons, Captain W. Waring, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (October 8th), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers :—Mrs. Kirk and two children, Miss Kenny, Mr. Metcalf, Mrs. Ross and two children, and three deck passengers.

THE I. G. S. S. S. DALHOUSIE, 1,060 tons, Captain E. Elton, sailed on the 8th instant for Vingorla with 2 officers and 1 lady, and 115 men, 6 women, 6 children and 14 followers. The following are the names of officers :—Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. R. Mallock and Lieut. H. Porter of the 27th Regiment.

THE S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 1,588 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (October 11th), via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with a gener l cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel and Mrs. Abdy, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Miss Roche, Capt. and Mr. Beckett, Captain Hay, Surgeon Major J. W. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mayne, Mrs. and Master Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Fortey, 3 children and 2 ayahs, Misses Benson, Hoyle, and Dyer, Messrs. L.A.S. Porter, J. B. Alcock, A. M. B. Irwin, C. Steele, L. Evans, F. Tucker, R. S. Anderson, McPhun, Mrs. Bulman, 3 children and servant, Mrs. and Miss Harris, Major Birch, Revd. Buchanan Blake, M. D., Mrs. Duxberry, two children, and 2 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. and Mrs. Polin and servant, Mrs. Wilson and child, Miss Campbell, Mr. Lynch and three hundred deck passengers. She brought the following cargo :—60 cases brass, 564 bales piece goods, 240 bales twist, 100 cases copper, 33 casks beer, 437 boxes soap, 1 barrel and 250 boxes brandy, 12,739 packages and bars iron, 86 cases and 2 casks wine, 2 cases sardines, 100 cases copper, 19 packages colors, 15 packages varnish, 18 packages earthenware, 40 packages glassware, 200 kegs nails, 18 packages paper, 75 boxes tin plates, 5 barrels salamonis, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Atalanta (s)	Waring	Liverpool, Oct 8.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Nov 6.
	Strathleven (s)	Pearson	Liverpool, Oct, 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	G. I. S. Dalhousie	Elton	Vingorla.
	Adria (s)	Breeze	Calcutta.
	Golconda (s)	Seaton	A. J. & Hoodooda.
	Juno (s)	Sturli	J. dda & Trieste, &c.
	Whitehall	Beach	Hull.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Lady Egedia, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
5	State of Alabama (s)	Hamlin	China, Oct 14.
	P cursour (s)	Sensine	Colombo.
	British Staesman	Sexton	Liverpool, July 22.
	Cannon Harrison	Haws	Liverpool, July 26.
	Ghazeepore	Macnab	Liverpool, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
5	Commilla (s)	.....	.....
	Atholl (s)	.....	.....
	Carmel	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

PER STATE OF ALABAMA.—Mr. J. Stewart Kennedy, and 4 Europeans.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

BY BRITISH STATESMAN.—Palmas and Lady Octavia 60 miles S S E of Eastern Channel disabled.

BY STATE OF ALABAMA.—Satara all well, tug Steamer Sind 40 miles S E of Light ship.

BY CANZON HARRISON.—4th September, Royal Alfred for Calcutta in Lat 31 47 S, Long 3326 W 20th September, Majestic for Calcutta, in Lat 39 5 S, Long 21-26 E American Barque Nyphon in Lat 29-10 S, Long 30-40 E 15th October, Sophia Joakim, for Calcutta in Lat 9-35, Long 89-2 E and Coriolanus from Calcutta to London.

BY GHAZEEPORE.—3rd November, Pandora and Samuel Scofield 120 miles South Sandhead, all well.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
7	Asia (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Mongolia (s)	.....	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
6	Meinam (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Puttialla (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Malda (s)	.....	Bombay and S., Ports.
7	Teheran (s)	.....	Southampton.
	Lelia	.....	Cocanada.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

PER S S PUTTIALLA—To Coconda—Mr D Nicholson, Private Lallah, Sappers and Miners, and seven natives —To Vizagaptam—Two natives To Bimlipatam—Mr Samuel Bales—To Gopalpore—Mrs Henderson and infant.—To False Point—Col W J Vizard Mrs Vizard To Calcutta—Mr H French, Mr and Mrs Armstrong From Madras to London—Mr and Mrs H Wilmer and native nurse, Mrs Hankin, seven children, one European nurse and one native servant, Mrs Champion, Gunner A Pitt and Mrs Pitt, and Mrs Cowley.

PER S S TEHERAN—from Madras to Southampton—Simkins.—From Madras to Hongkong—Mr P S Wifford—From Madras to Sydney—Mrs Irving and infant and Private Dumphy, 80th Regiment.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 9.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—150 cases geneva and 25 cases whiskey, Sorabjee and Eduljee ; 7 cases lamps, Fukcera Bharmull ; 31 cases salt, Goolamally Fazulally ; 2,801 bars and 130 bundles bar iron, Abdoolallay Sumsoodin ; 20 casks disinfecting powder, H Pestonjee ; 500 kegs steel, Hajee Esmail Jaithas son ; 1 hogshead and 2 cases beer, Fraser Palmer and Co ; 3 hogsheads claret and 75 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 8 hogsheads porter and 105 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Tiverton—4 packages earthenware, Manukjee Pallonjee and Co. Atholl s—1 cask hardware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macdonia s—10 bags castor seed, Motty Jaitha ; 130 bales hemp, Lallbhoy Karsondas ; 104 cwts myrabolams and 40 cwts sandalwood, Joosub Lutiff ; 60 bales wool, Nebraz Nurotumdass ; 50 bales wool Dewjee Govindjee ; 70 bales wool, Motty Jaitha ; 31 bales wool and 65 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Jaithanund Chillaram ; 126 bales cotton, Virbuldass Madhowdass ; 45 bales cotton, and 20 bales wool, Bhimjee Nurhoo ; 33 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund ; 160 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadas ; 173 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co ; 6 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee ; 80 bales wool, Ramjee Thakersee ; 70 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 111 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundravandass.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—4 bales hides, Shaik O A T(N Meera and Co ; 10 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar s—8 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 28 bales twist, H Cowasjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—31 cwts sandelwood, S N Tullater ; 400 baskets onions, Abdoola Peerbhamjee ; 6 cases silk, Ahmedbhoy Bubbibhoy ; 100 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 41 bales twist, Ebram Noordin, 15 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 12 cwts sellaroo, A Suchoo 10 bales twist, Ebram Jan cordin and Co ; 129 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 16 bales twist, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib ; 5 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahomed A Khaluk ; 57 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Laljee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2064 Nepaul (s), Methven—Mail 4th December.
2099 Pekin (s), Woolcott—Mails 29th November.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1743 At lanta (s), Waring.
1452 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1588 Streatleven (s), Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1478 Gatherer, Thomson—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1529 Surat (s), Burne—Mails, 13th November.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1854 St Enoch, Browse—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

5477 Coconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. Co.
319 Kurrechee (s), Williams—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

853 City of Ill-ilax, Roberts—Ewart Latham & Co.
1397 King Cerdic, Austin—Wallace & Co.
869 Oriana, Thompson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1515 Kashgar (s), Baker—Mails, 14th November.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Cates—P. & O Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1314 Ethiopia (s), Atkinson—W. Nicol & Co.
1288 Lady Fgedia, Self—W. and A. Graham and Co.
467 Sir John Lawrence (s), Baldwin.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR JEDDAH.

706 Koina (s), Morrison—Essa bin Califa.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

470 Mathilde, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

667 Albert Ehrenvard, Brebelius.
1332 Bulwark, Seator—W. Nicol & Co.
1437 City of Philadelphia, Cell, Killick, Nixon & Co.
709 Caprera, Hichboro, Bell, Brandenburg &Co.
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
1409 Rose Emrie, Betts.
1099 Lalla, Vance.
426 Lander, Dickson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
971 Mindora, Sl ck.
1082 Magnolia, Cator.
1240 Socotra (s), Starratt—B. I. S. N. Co.
498 Valkyrien, Edom.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
713 Countess of Elgin, Nacoda.
90 Emanuel, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphn, (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
1495 Diamond, (s), Bosanquet.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
4173 Malabar, Kelly.
Thetis (s), Ward.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 8th November 1876.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·895
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·1
Dew Point	70·4
Relative humidity of Air	·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudec—6).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	72·8
General Direction of wind	ESE, S, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	185

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Miles, Col, Bombay 15th Regt, N I, on leave, from Poona.
Jackson, Lieut, Bombay 1st Lancers, on duty, from Poona.
Cowan, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Battye, Lieut, Benzal 59th R gt, on leave, from Agra.
Reid, Col, Bengal Commissioner, Lucknow, from leave, from England.
Bowie, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 8.

Dobie, Surg, Madras Medl Dept, to appear before a Medl Board from Bellary.

NOVEMBER 9.

Dun, Lieut, Bombay 9-15th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Pogson, Lieut, Bombay 2-12th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Hassard, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Fenton, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 7.

Harris, Lieut Col, Bombay Asst Adjt Genl, R A, on duty, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 9.

Warden, Col, Bombay 4th Rifles, on duty, to Poona.
Schmid, Major, Bengal 109th Regt, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Talbot, Lieut, Bengl 3 R G, on duty, to Delhi.
Hayward, Major, Madras 45th Regt, to rejoin, to Banvalore.
Stevens, Lieut Col, Bombay Cavalry, on le ve, to Mhow.
Young, Paymaster, Madr e R G, on leave, to Poona.
Justice, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 2-17th Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Sewell, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, on duty, to Meerut.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 8th November 1876.

With reference to G O C No 443 of 1876, the movements in relief of the following Regiments are countermanded :—
4th Rifles N I ; 7th Regt N I, 12th Regt N I, and 22nd Regt N I.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lt-Col P A A Tynnan, 15th Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regt to which he has been posted on promotion.

On arrival in England Lieut-Col Tynnam should report himself to the Adjt Genl, Horse Guards.

Capt Sartorius, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General proceeding on the Duty to Delhi is directed to travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col J Spurway (9th Bgde) from 7th to 16th Nov 1876 in extension on medical certificate.

Lieut F J Murphy (C Batty 4 Bde) from date of embarkation, to England, overland, per Tropship, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Surgeon A Bostock (attached to G Batty 4th Bde) from 12th Oct 1876 to 11th Nov 1876, at Nynee Tal, in extension, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(Bombay Government Gazette, November 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Sub Condr J Moorhead, Gr Mr Genl's Dept, Bl, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under G O G I No 1315 of 1875, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lt G G Dawes, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The services of Surgn Maj W R Gordon, M B, in medical charge of the Poona Horse, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The services of Surgn J T Welsh, in medical charge of the 2nd Regt N I, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

In continuation of G G O No 415 of 1869, the following para 2 of Bengal Standing Order No 302 of 1869 is republished :

"2. All the stores will be supplied by the Ordnance Dept with the exception of drawers (Jungees) which will be obtained from the Clothing Dept, but Officers Comdg Regiments are directed to make the necessary indents through the Barrack Dept."

Sub Condr Henry Kerigan, Head Clerk in the Office of the Bgde Maj, Bombay, is promoted to the rank of Conductor.

With reference to G O No 1826, of (Maj Gen) Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, Royal (late Bombay) Engrs, is admitted to Col's allowance from the 30th March 1876, vice Maj Gen Bell, retired.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements and appointment are sanctioned :—

Mr Alexander Menzie is appointed third class Engr of the Indian Govt Steamer "Queen Victoria" on probation, to fill an existing vacancy from the 7th Oct 1876, inclusive.

Consequent on the death of Lt H W Warner, Comdg Indian Govt Steamer "Comet," and pending further arrangements, the following temporary changes to have effect from the 8th Sept 1876 on board that vessel :—

Mr A R Raitt, First Officer, to be in temporary charge ; Mr J Nelson, Gunner, to act as First Officer ; Fatoohi ibu Shimoon Qr Mr to act as Gunner.

Referring to G O No 25, dated 23rd June 1874, Mr R G C Westbrook is confirmed in the appointment of Port Officer at Karwar from the date the appointment took effect.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Atkinson, B A, Serjt-at-law, to act as a Judge of H M's High Ct of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon Mr Justice Green, or until further orders.

Mr W M P Coghlan, Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna, is allowed special leave on private affairs for four months and five days from 11th Dec 1876.

Mr W Widderburn is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmednagar during the absence on leave of Mr Coghlan, or until further orders.

Mr A D Pollen to continue to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri until further orders.

Khan Saheb Naoroji, Dorabjee second class Subordinate Judge of Madha, in the Poona District, was allowed privilige leave from 1st to 12th Oct 1876, inclusive.

Mr Krishnaji Nyayan Kher, B A LLB to substantive protem second class, third grade Subdt Judge at Shirpur, in the Kandesh Dist, during the absence of Khan Saheb Manekji Nusserwanjee Nanavati, until further orders.

Mr Probhkar Vithat Gupte to act as second class, first grade Subdt Judge at Bhusawal, in the Khandesh Dist, until further orders.

Mr Vittal Vykunt Wagle to act as second class, second grade, Subdt Judge of Conganta, in the Ratnagiri Dist, during the absence of Rao Saheb Venkatro Pandurang, on leave, or until further orders.

Major A T Spens has been permitted to revert to his permanent appointment as Cant Mag at Kurrachee.

Mr W Ernest-Browning, Barrister a Law, assumed charge of the Office of Sessions Judge and Court of Small Cause at Bombay on the 6th inst, before office hours.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj G R Goodfellow, Actg Political Resident, Aden, availed himself on the 23rd ultimo of the furlough to Europe for two years granted to him by Govt Order, Military Dept, No 522, dated the 12th Sept last.

Capt F M Hunter, Actg First Asst Political Resident, Aden, received charge of the Office of Political Resident at Aden from Maj Goodfellow on the same day.

Lt-Col W C Parr and Mr J W Watson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agents Rewa Kanta, on the 1st instant, after office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G G Turner, Supy Asst Collr of Surat, is allowed two days's subsidiary leave in addition to the ten days granted him from the 11th Oct 1876 in Govt Notification dated the 14th Oct 1876.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr H A Acworth to act as Extra Second Asst Collr of Sholapur until further orders.

Mr Sh ukar Pandurang Pundit to act as Extra Dist Depy Collr of Kaladgi.

Mr Manekjee Kawasjee Enti to act as Dist Depy Collr of Kaira.

Mr R E Candy, on his return from furlough, to act as Extra First Asst Collr of Ahmednagar.

Mr Framjee Nussurwanjee Antia Depy Collr of Ahmednagar, is allowed an extension of sixteen days to the privilige leave one month already granted to him.

Mr Framjee Nussurwanjee Antia Depy Collr of Ahmednagar during the absence of Mr Framjee Nussarwanjii or until further orders.

Mr A T Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests N Q, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements, which effect from 3rd ultimo :—

Mr Shapurji Jamasji Bhavnagri to to act as third class Asst Comr of Customs and Opium during the absence of Mr W A Feyrer, or until further orders.

Mr E H Aitken to act as fourth class Asst Comr of Customs and Opium, vice Mr Shapurji Jamasji Bhanagri, or until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

The Hon E W Ravenscroft, C S I, to be Revenue and Police Comr, Southern Division, vice Mr W H Havelock, deceased.

Mr W Ramsay to be Collr and Mag of the Dist of Tanna, and Political Agent, Tanna ; Mr Jervoise continuing to act during his absence, or until further orders.

Mr R B Worthington, M A, to be First Asst Collr and Mag, Surat.

Mr C B Blathwayt to be confirmed as First Asst Collr and Mag, Khandesh.

Mr H E Winter to be Second Asst Collr and Mag, Ahmednagar, but to continue to act as Asst Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, until further orders.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey to be Second Asst Collr and Mag, Ahmedabad, but to continue to act as First Asst Collr and Mag, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr W R Pratt, or until further orders.

Mr J A Baines to be an Actg Second Asst Collr and Mag on the establishment, and to do duty at Nasik until further orders.

Mr A C Trevor to act as Collr of Bombay until the return of Mr Arbuthnot from leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn W R Gordon, M B, to be Depy Sanitary Comr, Konkan Registration Dist, till further orders.

Surgn J T Welsh to be substantive "pro tem" Supt of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, until further orders.

Mr W G Pedder, C S, Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay, is allowed a furlough for one year, from the 20th inst, under Chapter III, Sec 10 (a), of the Civil Leave Code, 2nd Edition.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Clerke, Adj, MInst CE, Ex Engr, third grade (temporary second grade), is appointed on special duty in the Poona Collectorate under the orders of the Chief Engr for Irrigation.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar received charge of the Office of Marathi Translator, Educational Dept, from Maj T Candy on the 31st ultimo, after office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE.

Mr M C Leckie delivered over and Mr R N Coghlan received charge of the Office of the Asst Collr of Salt Revenue in charge Tanna Range on the 4th Oct 1876, before office hours.

Mr A Faulkner delivered over and Capt C G Pedder received charge of the Office of the Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Surat on, the 1st inst, before office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr A A Borradaile delivered over and Mr A C Bosvey received charge of the Offices of First Asst and Supy Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of the 23rd inst.

Mr E C K Ollivant delivered over and Mr G G Turner received charge of the Office of Asst Collr and Mag, first class, Surat, on the 24th ultimo, after office hours.

Mr H R Cooke delivered over and Mr F L Charles received charge of the office of Supy Asst Collr, Nasik, on 28th ultimo, after office hours.

Khan Saheb Ardesar Jamsetjee Mamlatdar of Viramgam, in Ahmedabad is transferred to Jalalpor, in Surat, vice Virprasad Tapiparsad, transferred to Viramgam.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 13	3-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 10	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 10	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M
China	,, 14	3-0 P.M.	No afte.
Australia	,, 11	3-0 P.M.	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 20	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M
Zanzibar, &c	,, 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Com

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

SHOLAPORE, 9TH NOV.

The 25 deaths reported in the *Times of India's* telegram on Tuesday last occurred from outbreaks of diarrhœa amongst the people employed on the relief works. The labourers were promptly dispersed. There is no lack of food here and starvation could only occur through fraud on the part of the distributors. The two children, reported by the *Times of India's* correspondent to have died in Mr. Grant's (the Collector's) compound, died 10 weeks ago.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT KURNOOL.

BELLARY, 9TH NOV.

There have been serious riots at Kurnool. The starving inhabitants rose and looted the grain bazaars and attacked the police when the latter turned out to protect the grain merchants. The Magistrate is dangerously injured; the inspector, forty constables and several villagers are wounded. A wing of the 21st Native infantry under the command of Colonel Douglas and a strong police force have been despatched hence to-day to quell the disturbance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE AT BACKERGUNGE: 5,000 LIVES LOST.

CALCUTTA, 9TH NOV.

The details which have been received show that the cyclone of the 1st instant ravaged the district of Backergunge. In Burisal upwards of 3,000 native houses were destroyed and a large number of boats. The town of Dowlutkan, the head-quarters of the Sub-Division, has been completely destroyed by a storm wave. It is estimated that upwards of five thousand lives have been lost in this Sub-Division. The crops in the neighbourhood of Burisal have been much damaged. Government is relieving the sufferers.

DEPARTURES FOR ALEXINATZ.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9TH NOV.

The Military *Attachés* to the Foreign Embassies here, together with the Turkish Delegates, have gone to Alexinatz to fix a neutral zone.

THE STAFF OF LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, 9TH NOV.

Mr. Wodehouse Currie, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury to accompany the Marquis to Constantinople. (P Major) Lee and Captain Hozier have been appointed *attachés*.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

The *Times* states that Sir Garnet Wolseley leaves the War Office and enters the India Council.

LONDON, 8TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active. Surats active.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 13/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 96¼.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ....105½.

Bar Silver..... 54.

The sum of £182,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrival—Princess Alexandra.

THE young Thakore of Morvee sets out in a day or two for his travels over India under the superintendence of Captain Humphrey and Mr. Jamshedjee Unwala, head master of the Bhownuggur High School and late tutor and companion to the deceased Raja of Kolapore. He will proceed to Bombay, Benares, Calcutta, and will arrive at the Field of the Cloth of Gold at the appointed time.

WE learn that the laying of the Eastern Telegraph Company's duplicate cable between Suez and Aden was successfully completed yesterday. The Telegraph Construction Company's s. s. Seine is expected to arrive at Bombay about the 20th instant to lay the heavy shore end of the cable and about 100 miles of the intermediate type of the duplicate cable to be laid between Bombay and Aden. The ships, with the main portion of the cable, are expected to arrive in about two months.

ACCORDING to the *Orenburg Gazette*, 200 members of the Russian sect of "Old Believers," who had been banished to the Ural because they refused to join the Orthodox Russian Church, have been treated by the Russian authorities with a cruelty which has hitherto been supposed to be only characteristic of Turks. Having been ordered for service in the penal regiments at Petro-Alexandrooks, on the Caspian, they were so ill-used that many perished on the road, and others jumped into the sea to avoid their oppressors, and 100 only arrived at their destination.

THE correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at Prisven (Albania) says that all the Bashi-Bazouks have now left the army of Abdul Kerim Pasha, being discontented at the severity, with which he punished any attempt to burn villages or ill-treat the inhabitants on their line of march. Owing to this wholesale desertion, the army of Abdul Kerim has been reduced by at least 15,000 men. The Austro-Hungarian consul, fearing that the return of these people to their homes in Albania might be a source of danger to the Christians there, especially as the Turkish feast of the Ramadan was approaching, persuaded the Governor to forbid the wearing of arms by the Mahometan population; but they pay no attention to this order, and the Bashi-Bazouks frequently march about the streets firing their revolvers.

IT is generally believed, the *Pall Mall Budget* remarks, that all questions of precedence are merged in the grave; such, however, does not appear to be the opinion in Ireland, where, according to the *Freeman's Journal*, a frightful row took place the other day in a burial-ground on this point. It seems that two men, Thomas Slattery, and his son-in-law, Patrick Claney, were found drowned in a little river on the roadside about eight miles from Nenagh. A car and a dead horse were also found in the river. At an inquest held on the bodies a verdict of "found drowned" was returned by the jury, the impression being that neither of the men was drunk, but that they were accidentally thrown into the river by the upsetting of the car. Thus far, barring the result of the unfortunate casualty, matters went comfortably enough. The men were dead, but no stigma rested on their characters, and it only remained to deposit their bodies in their last resting place. Here, however, a question of an extremely painful and embarrassing nature arose at the last moment. When the coffins containing the remains arrived at the graveyard, the friends of Slattery insisted on "their corpse" entering the graveyard and being buried before the corpse of the Claney party. On he other hand, Claney's friends were equally determined that this honour should be paid to "their corpse," the idea being that the corpse brought into the cemetery and buried last would have to act as servitor to the other in the next world. The result of the discussion was a general fight, and several broken heads and bleeding noses.

THE *Pioneer*, as might have been expected, endorses the letter written by orders of the Governor-General in condemnation of Colonel Macdonald, which we published yesterday. Our contemporary is hampered in forming an independent opinion on the subject, but endeavours to do so, nevertheless. He writes:—"The extravagantly abusive tone which he employs in referring to Colonel Thuillier is no less discreditable to the writer than to the paper which gave it publicity; but when, in paragraph 6, Mr. Hope groups all Colonel Macdonald's proceedings together, and says in the same breath that in criticising a work by his official superior in the public press, and in attacking him with virulent abuse, the officer in fault has 'violated every principle of official duty and loyalty,' the Government is made to seem more jealous of criticism than it really is. * * * But if one officer writes of another in his own department that he shows a cynical indifference to truthful work, dishonesty of purpose, and so on—to say the least he must expect no sympathy when he encounters the penalty of such intemperate behaviour." To make so much of the "abusive language" is only to beg the whole question. Some of the expressions might have been dispensed with, probably, but the backbone of the complaint made has never been broken yet, and that is all the public care about. Are the accusations made true or are they false? That is all we want to know. If Colonel Macdonald has written in an offensive tone censure him, but do not smother all enquiry under the flimsy pretext that the damaging accusations were made in abusive language.

THE authority from which M. Musurus received a contradiction of the "impalement" story brought to England by Canon Liddon and Mr. MacColl was treated with the utmost disdain by the party which is on the alert for fresh Turkish atrocities. Perhaps, however, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, they may think the evidence furnished on the matter by the Foreign Office correspondence, just published, to be worthy of somewhat more respectful treatment. Sir Andrew Buchanan writes that he has spoken to Count Andrassy on the subject and has been assured by him that "no atrocities of the kind alleged could have been perpetrated on the frontier of Bosnia without its being known to the Austrian authorities and reported to himself." It will hardly be pretended that the Austrian authorities are in a conspiracy with the Turkish for the purpose of concealing the truth on this matter. Still more to the point, perhaps, is the remark of Consul Holmes that no statement of the kind made by Canon Liddon and Mr. MacColl "has appeared in any of the Slav newspapers most hostile to Turkey; and it is quite impossible to imagine that such things could have occurred without immediately becoming publicly known." Mr. Holmes quotes also the testimony of Mr. Stuart Glennie, who had travelled along the Turkish frontier of the Drina from the Save to Zvornik, and neither in Turkey nor in Servia heard a word of any impalements. On the whole, we must incline to the opinion that these two gentlemen were, as M. Musurus suggested, the victims of an optical delusion, so far, at least, as the reported "writhings" of the impaled bodies were concerned; and that they really saw the heads or bodies of dead men exposed on poles, just as Sir Andrew Buchanan has himself seen men hanging in chains under the British protectorate in the island of Corfu.

AN anecdote is told of Tchernaieff which throws a curious light upon Servian ideas of patriotism and the worth of so-called "national" aspirations. A soldier was brought before him charged with having cut off two of his own fingers in order to render himself unfit for service. The soldier denied that he had himself performed the act of self mutilation, but subsequently admitted that a comrade had served him only too faithfully in the matter. "And were you not ashamed," asked the General, "to abandon the field, when the Turks are on the soil of our fatherland?" "Excellency," replied the soldier, "I am quite willing to fight the Turks, but I wanted to see my home again." "Indeed," remarked the Commander-in-Chief; "well, you shall have a long leave of absence. Say your prayers. You will be short this moment." The platoon was drawn out, and the man, who was really no coward, made the sign of the cross, and was stepping in front of his executioners without a word, when he suddenly stopped as if he had forgotten something, then walked up to the General, and, placing in his hands a few pieces of money, said, "To be given to my wife after ——" "Go and be ——; take them to her yourself," blurted out Tchernaieff, whose eyes are said to have filled with tears. The man was of course pardoned. He seems to have been a veritable type of his countrymen, who love their hearths and homes, and will die in their defence, but cannot understand the beauty of abandoning them that Prince Milan may be enabled to play at Royalty, or even that Russian may be substituted for Turkish ascendency.

THERE was probably, says the *Graphic*, not a single English reader of the *Times* who did not feel humiliated by its appeal to Prince Bismark to save Great Britain by telling Russia she must not think of going to Constantinople. Has it really come to this, that our existence or honour depends on the favour of a German Foreign Minister? The idea is not a pleasant one to Englishmen, and there has been much speculation as to the cause which can have induced the "leading journal" to make so false a step. At the same time it would be idle to deny the enormous power at this moment exerted by Prince Bismark. If he chose to tell Russia that he does not approve of her fighting, she would even yet draw back. If, as has been stated, he is resolved to maintain the alliance of the three Empires, Prince Gortschakoff will feel that there is nothing to prevent him from destroying the Ottoman Government. English resistance would doubtless make Russia pause; but England cannot now fight for Turkey, and it is this fact which gives Prince Bismark's decision such immense significance. Were it certain that the German and Russian Chancellors are united, there is no reason to suppose they would remain of one mind. Suppose the Turkish rule abolished, and Constantinople in the hands of the Czar, is it likely that Germany would allow her great rival to keep possession of Turkish territory? It is sometimes said she would if the Baltic provinces were thrown to her as a sop; but the Baltic provinces would be poor compensation for so vast a gain to Russia as the realisation of her wildest dreams of ambition. But what, it may be urged, if the German provinces of Austria were added to those of the Baltic? Even these would not suffice, since the possession of them by Germany would involve the possession of the Slavonic provinces of Austria by Russia. Moreover, it could hardly be expected that Francis Joseph would see his empire blown in pieces without having a word to say on the subject. On the whole, it seems probable that Prince Bismarck will hold aloof from entangling alliances. He may profess friendship for Russia; but there is no statesman in Europe who will more narrowly watch her progress.

THE *Graphic* says that M. Du Chaillu's famed gorilla has at length appeared in the flesh, and the Berlin Aquarium claims the distinction of possessing the first specimen seen alive in Europe. Since the gorilla was discovered on the Gaboon River by Mr. Wilson, an American missionary, in 1847, numerous bones and skeletons of the creature have been sent to the chief European museums, but all efforts to procure a living specimen have hitherto been in vain. Full-grown gorillas were too fierce and wary to be taken alive, while young ones soon pined away in captivity. Last October, however, Dr. Falkenstein, a member of the Gussfeldt African Expedition, was on the coast of Loango, and had the good luck to receive a young gorilla from a grateful native whom he had cured of a dangerous illness. The little creature had been caught in a forest behind Pontanegra and was in a pitiable condition, seeming as if it had only a few hours to live. Dr. Falkenstein nursed his tiny charge with such care and success that M'Pungo speedily got well and strong, and by January was sufficiently domesticated to run loose about the settlement at Chinchoro, and play with the children. Shortly afterwards Dr. Falkenstein left for Europe and landed last June at Liverpool where, our readers may remember, the gorilla excited a great deal of interest. Mr. Darwin sent a congratulatory letter to Dr. Falkenstein, and 2,000*l.* were offered for M'Pungo, but Dr. Falkenstein refused to part with him, preferring to give his own country the first chance of acquiring such a rarity. M'Pungo was accordingly taken to Berlin, and was eagerly bought by the Berlin Aquarium for 20,000 marks (2,000*l.*). M'Pungo is now two years old, and is a broad-shouldered, square built little fellow, about two feet in height, and weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. He has short grey fur, with a few scattered white hairs, and his face and hands are black and hairless. In freedom the gorilla when full-grown is considerably taller than a man, but it is doubtful whether he will attain his full height in captivity. M'Pungo is rather mischievous, but good-tempered, and when pleased looks very contented, and pats himself on the chest, or claps his hands together. The arrival of M'Pungo put an end to a feud which had been waged for some time between German naturalists. In the preceding summer several scientific men had started the theory that the chimpanzee in the Zoological Gardens at Dresden was no chimpanzee at all, but a real gorilla. The dispute waxed fierce, and continued even after the death and dissection. The difference, however, between the two apes is very marked. The gorilla has peculiary short thick fingers, broad solid feet, and very wide nostrils. In expression also the gorilla bears unquestionably the greatest resemblance to the human countenance of any of the monkey tribe. Now that one gorilla has been reared successfully in captivity, and has even borne the long sea voyage without injury, we may hope that before long other specimens may be brought to Europe, and may find a home in our own Zoological Gardens.

HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a small space in your paper to make known to all who are engaged in the relief of the destitute in the famine-stricken districts of the Deccan that we are ready to undertake the care of children, whether boys or girls, who may be found without home or friends to support them?

An institution for the reception of friendless children is already in existence; and I write now in order that it may be known that we are prepared to receive *at once* any children who may be sent to us, and that we will undertake the responsibility of obtaining funds for their support.

ALFRED GADNEY,
Missionary, S.P.G.

Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, 9th Nov.

BUTTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now-a-days everybody is complaining of the rise in the price of cereals, but, Sir, are you aware that a few days ago the price of butter had risen enormously high in the Arthur Crawford Markets. I only knew of it when my wife ejaculated the other day, and scolded the butler, by saying, "did you pay so much for the butter?" when the butler replied, "yes mem sahib, butter very dear to-day." My wife asked the reason thereof, and the old butler gravely remarked that the great sahibs of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, in the Elphinstone Circle, were large purchasers that morning. For the life of me I could not make out what the butler meant, but it was only yesterday that we discovered the cause. The supplement circulated with the *Times of India* of the 7th instant, explained the mystery. A meeting of the shareholders and policy-holders of the above Company had taken place on the 14th of October last at their office in the Elphinstone Circle when Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote had presided, and made a speech. He must have purchased a large quantity of butter himself, for he applied it right and left to every one present at the meeting. He lubricated his own head and his colleagues, the directors, he buttered the secretary and actuary, he buttered the medical advisers, he buttered the agents, he buttered the shareholders, and he buttered the policy-holders, especially those who had kindly not shuffled off their mortal coils during the past year for the benefit of the company. After Mr. Khote had exhausted his butter, there rose Dr. Arnott, who applied a quantity of it to the directors who had employed him. Then one Mr. Lovett Yeats desired his boy, who was present, to bring in his butter, and this having been brought he applied it thickly and copiously to the directors. One of the directors, Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, then got up, and, taking up his butter box, took a quantity of butter and applied it all round to his colleagues and the shareholders generally. Mr. Jackson had still some butter left, which he applied to the medical officers of the company. In return Dr. Arnott got up, and buttered himself and his colleagues Dr. Shantaram Withul and R. C. Bahdoorjee. Dr. Arnott's butter was a very large purchaser, and he had some left to be applied to the agents of the company. After that the auditors, the agents, the managers, and all those present reciprocally buttered each other, the result of which was that they smacked greatly of butter when they went home. Surely, our Government ought to issue a resolution regulating the price of butter in our market and thereby prevent an undue enhancement of its price on any particular day.

Nov. 9. ANTI-BUTTER.

P.S.—Even the only native clerk, Mr. D. Shroff, in the employ of the company, did not escape the application of butter.

THE RITUALISTS AND DISESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Disestablishment may in itself be all that is claimed for it, but if the cry so vigorously raised in Ceylon, and faintly echoed in Bombay is, as there is no doubt that at present it mainly is, intended as a counter move to the pretensions of the two new Bishops, the wisdom of the idea is not very apparent. In proof of this it is well known that the leaders of the party to which their Lordships belong are themselves advocates for the separation of Church and State. This attitude of the party has puzzled their opponents, but it is not difficult to understand it. The law is against them, and under present circumstances the law of the Church is the law of the land, and although by that sleek trickery, which seems inherent in them and their system, they have hitherto contrived to evade the law, still the law is there, and they know very well that any day a burst of popular feeling, even from without the Church, may deprive every one of them of both position and influence. They also know that so long as there is an Established Church, its clergy will hold a place and wield a power that Nonconformist ministers never attain, and that it were better for them that the Established Church itself should be overthrown than that they should be cast out of it. This explains that other puzzling thing—why it is they remain in the Church where their innovations are certainly snubbed and contemned even when they are tolerated. Instead of going over to the Church of Rome, where they and their whole system would be quite at home, they prefer to remain in the Church, using the influence the Church confers in subverting its most cherished faith. The only really amazing thing is that men of common sense are found to credit their impudent assertions of "loyalty to the Church of England." The solution of this is that they who follow are as blind as those that lead, in this backward march, to the mouldy mummeries of a lifeless past. If separation of Church and State were brought about all would be over with the Ritualists can well afford to take their chance among the denominations, or even within the Church, no longer by law established; for among not a few contrasts, sharp and defined enough for men with eyes to see, between them and the inspired men whose only true successors they impudently claim to be, there is this one also, that whereas by the opposite, the greatest and most eloquent of them, "not many mighty not many noble" were called. A great many, indeed, of both classes are amongst the humblest followers of their self-styled successors. As to the material interests "the loaves and fishes" supposed to be involved, a little reflection will convince any one that much of the popular notion on this point is but popular delusion, and the vulgar taunt so often thrown at ministers of the State Church will be found to be as groundless as vulgar a piece of silly claptrap, for it has often been shown, that putting aside the high places in the Church, its bishoprics &c. &c.,—and to ninety-nine of every hundred clergymen these are practically out of the question—the wife of Nonconformist ministers will, on the average, compare very favourably, indeed, with those of their benefiecd brethren. But were this not so, did disestablishment really entail the loss of the loaves and fishes? It would doubtless be on that very account all the more acceptable to men under that wonderful vow of voluntary poverty so much is made of. By the way, that awful vow closely examined loses much of the enchantment distance lends it. Apart from the impiety that common sense can see on such a vow, it seems an easy sacrifice, this voluntary poverty, which after all is but comparative, and can never cost the obligant a comfort or a meal. Far different would it be in men who, through no shrivelling vow sweet lips, whose innocence reminds them of words that for eighteen hundred years have kept the light of heaven gleaming over little graves bedewed with mothers' tears. But that is an impossible vision to our Oxford "Fathers;" they take another vow, don't they?—the vow of celibacy—they dare not call it chastity—a vow more Heathen still as existing from their own will the holiest and most patent purifying influence of earth. On the whole, there does not seem much reason to suppose that by disestablishment the Ritualists would suffer greatly, or their opponents greatly gain. But in such cases as those lately raised in Ceylon and Bombay, when the point at issue is the authority of the Bishop over the agents of the C.M.S., was the measure would favour the Bishops, since the partial independence hitherto enjoyed by that Society has rested on the ground of its being a voluntary Society. But if the whole Church were a voluntary Society the Bishop's power would be equal over all the clergy, —that is, under the present constitution of the Church, remodelling that is quite a different matter from disestablishment. W.

Mazagon, 7th Nov.

Holloway's Pills.—With darkening days and changing temperatures the digestive functions impaired, the liver disordered, and the mind despondent, unless the cause of the irregularity be expelled from the blood and body by such an alterative as these Pills. They directly attack the source of the evil, thrust out all impurities from the circulation, restore disordered organs to their natural state, and correct all defective or contamic-ted secretions. Such an easy means of instilling health, strength, and cheerfulness should be applied by all whose stomachs are weak, who-e minds are much harassed, or whose brains are overworked. Holloway's is essentially a blood-tempering medicine, whereby its influence reaches the remotest fibre of the frame, and effects a universal good.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJKOTE, 6TH NOV.

THE Chiefs of Joonaghur, Mowanuggur, Bhownuggur, Dhrangadra, Morvee and Gondal are the only Kattywar Chiefs who will attend the Delhi Darbar. It is indeed very gratifying to note that on the present occasion no sort of political pressure has been brought to bear upon the Chiefs whose purses have had an unusual amount of strain of late, but that those only are invited who can well afford to bear the heavy expenses of the journey. For the gratification of the rest of the Chiefs who will have to forego the pleasure of witnessing one of the most remarkable events in the Indian history, simply because they are financially unhappy though for that reason their loyalty is none the less sincere, I would suggest the propriety of holding a small Durbar at Rajkote simultaneously on the 1st of January and there to announce the title in the same way as at the seat of the Mogul Empire. I hope my suggestion will be promptly taken up by the authorities. Mr. Peile returned from the districts his morning. After a week's stay here he will proceed to Bhownuggur, whence he will set out for Delhi with the young Thakore Takhut Singhjee. Major Watson will conduct the duties of the Political Agent during Mr. Peile's absence.

For some time past Nowanuggur has been in troubled waters. It is the "Sick Man" of Kattywar. One ministry follows another in rapid succession without leaving any good mark behind. Within the past few months the unfortunate State has seen as many Dewans as Turkey has Sultans. It must be confessed that were it not for the weak and self-aggrandising policy of most of its vulture-like karbharies, the State of the Jam would have been ere now the most prosperous in the whole province. But a clique of greedy understrappers has brought the State to such a miserable pass that the Bombay Government has at last been roused to a sense of duty and shown its strong disapprobation of the blind faith the Jam places in old Bhugwanjee and his surroundings, who are more or less responsible for the maladministration of the State. The Chief hears the advice, and, with the sanction and approval of the Political Agent, appoints as his Karbharee a gentleman named Narayen Rao Kharkar, Soobs of Kudee Patan, in the Gaekwar's territory. Mr. Kharkar was once a high judicial officer in Nowanuggur and a confidential friend of the heir-apparent, Kloobha, but not being in good odour with the men then in power, he was unceremoniously asked to leave the town within 48 hours, and that too at a time when his wife was *enciente* and near confinement. The same insulted gentleman returns with his hands strengthened. It is yet to be seen how much he will be actuated by Nemesis in his dealings towards his evil doers. What sort of Karbaree he will prove himself to be also lies in the womb of time.

AHMEDABAD, 6TH NOV.

THE new B. B. and C. I. Railway time table has given general dissatisfaction here, and I think with good reason. It has apparently been the study of whoever arranged the table to fix on the most unsuitable hours for the arrival and departure of the trains running between this and Bombay. Considering that Ahmedabad is the capital of Guzerat, and that the company draws a larger revenue from it than from any other station on their line, one would suppose that the convenience and comfort of the inhabitants would have been studied a little in the new arrangement.

In consequence of the early departure of the mail train for Bombay, we have received notice from the Post Master that letters must be posted by eleven o'clock. The inconvenience of such an arrangement to business people and to those who have much correspondence is obvious, it being next to impossible that they can have their letters ready for despatch at an hour when business has hardly commenced. Besides, as the letters from Bombay are not received even by those who keep peons waiting at the office till ten o'clock, a whole day is lost before a letter, however important, can be answered. Leaving the inconvenience of the postal arrangements aside, look at the discomfort which travellers suffer. After starting from here at half past twelve, when the sun is at its hottest, and travelling all day half suffocated by heat and dust, they are condemned to arrive at Bombay at the unearthly hour of 4 A. M.—a time when all honest and well conducted persons should be in their beds. It would serve the company rightly if people, on arrival at Bombay, refused to vacate the carriages, until a reasonable hour. I only hope that those who have had the drawing up of the new time table may have to travel to and from Ahmedabad, at least once a week during the hot season, and if they survive the experiment they will be fit for anything.

An old adage says that every one is bound to swallow a peck of dust during his life time. If such be the case I should greatly prefer having the inevitable peck regularly distributed over the period of my existence to being forced, as we are here, "whene'er we take our walks abroad," to swallow it wholesale. That mythical body which we call our Municipality has, for some reason best known to itself, ceased having the road between the city and camp watered. Consequently during our evening constitutional we are surrounded by clouds of dust which invade our mouths and eyes in a manner which forcibly brings to mind an old ballad, called the Bold Buccaneers.

"The dust flew about in such riot and rout.
The dust of the murdered bu-s
It blew in their faces, their eyes and their noses,
And filled their throats in unlimited doses
The dust of the dead men's bones."

I use the word mythical in reference to the Municipality advisedly, because it certainly requires a tremendous stretch of imagination to believe that such a body exists, for all the good they do they might be at Jericho.

If Mr. Dye has not already gone mad on the subject of the Cathedral clock, judging from his last letter to the *Times of India*, he is likely to do so before long, unless some strong measure is taken to divert his attention from the object of his wrath. I advise his friends to get him married without delay, and prophesy that it won't be long before his little idiosyncrasies on the subject of punctuality have undergone a considerable modification, and doubtless he will very soon learn to leave the venerable, if somewhat erratic time piece, unmolested, to pursue its varying course at its own sweet will. I should not wonder if he even fell so low as to connive at its irregularities. For instance, on returning home after a night at billiards—perhaps flushed with triumph—perhaps filled with doleful forebodings as to the reception which he will meet with from the partner of his joys and sorrows, when that lovely being confronts him with reproachful eye, and points with mute eloquence to her watch, what a relief it will be to be able to say with a clear conscience, "Why, my dear, you are ever so much too fast, it was only so and so when I past the Cathedral clock!!!"

By the way, there has been nothing lately in reference to the interdict placed by the Bishop on Mr. Desmler's evening services. Have the gallant sons of Mars and Æsculapius abandoned the breach into which they rushed so bravely? Is the matter to drop? It must be a source of amusement to our Aryan brethren to watch the state of affairs. What with our youthful prelate dashing head foremost into difficulties and sowing his wild oats at the expense of a man old enough to be his father, and with wisdom and experience enough to be his great great grandfather; with Mr. Elliot and his co-adjutors holding a midnight tribunal over an unfortunate fellow-countryman; with hapless Mr. Schrottky being pecked to pieces by his quondom associates in a hit-him-again-he's-got-no-friends sort of manner; and Dr. Da Cunha and Father Hauser hammering away at each other over their fusty manuscripts, it is little wonder that the natives looking on from the edge of the storm exclaim sarcastically, "Behold these Christians, how they love one another."

LAHORE, 3RD NOV.

SOME time ago a magistrate of the North-West Provinces wrote a very facetious judgment about the "Court's legs dangling out of the buggy, &c.," for which he was taken severely to task. I give you a specimen of Punjab humour; it is a little more quiet but I dare say equally witty. "The prisoner's defence is curious; he says he had climbed up a date tree to catch birds; this is quite a new kind of sport, as he had neglected to provide himself with a net, or even salt." Flippancy of this kind in grave judicial decisions is calculated to bring the Court into contempt.

It having been brought to the notice of Government that a native official had received presents to a large amount on the occasion of a marriage in his family, orders have been issued that the practice of *tumbol*, which is the name for this sort of presents, shall be strictly prohibited in the case of Government officials, except from immediate neighbours and relatives. This is an order in the right direction; the practice of exacting presents by native officials is carried to great lengths; nothing can be done without it; the transaction of the most ordinary business requires a present. Even the orderly chuprassies of men in authority levy contributions from all who have any business with their masters and fatten on their exactions. I have heard native gentlemen say that they could not obtain access to an officer without feeing the chuprassies in attendance; that they would not only be denied admittance, but be subject to impertinence and insolent behaviour.

This is a great hindrance to the free intercourse between European and native gentlemen, regarding which so much is written and said. It would be well for some of the Punjab officials to see to this, for they are often surrounded by a rascally lot of chuprassies. Would it not be well if Government reduced this establishment of rapacious rascals, allowing no more than one or two to the higher officials, so that being well worked they would have less time for intrigue.

There is a case in Court for judicial separation on account of cruelty. The man, an engine driver lately in the service of the S. P. and D. Railway at Mooltan, was in the habit of ill-treating his wife, said to be a respectable good woman, and who was married to him in England only last January. Last August, in Mooltan, he turned her out of the house in the dead of night, and she was obliged to make a bed for herself in the verandah on the ground. After a while he dragged her into the room and commenced beating her, but she managing to escape from him, ran away into a neighbour's house. He followed her and brought her back, beating and dragging her all the way. She again escaped from him, and went to the house of a female friend, who hid her in an empty room. He searched for her everywhere but fortunately could not find her. In the meantime, the police, who had been sent for, came in and the man was taken charge of. For a fortnight, or more, the woman being *enciente* eight months, was lying in hospital in a precarious state, and the case could not be proceeded with. Her cheeks were cut open with blows and her eyes bunged up, and she had several severe bruises on her body; it was a wonder that she survived. When she was able to leave the hospital, the case was tried, and her husband was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. He has just completed his term, and is now sues for a separation. At the trial it came out that there was a bottle of brandy in the case. It was this cursed liquor, no doubt, which caused this brutality which nearly resulted in murder. The spread of intemperance all over the land is producing the direst results. Cases of this kind are getting lamentably common, and the bazaars are full of hardened ruffianly loafers ready for any mischief. It would not be safe to meet one of these people in a lonely place in the night. Formerly the evil was all confined to the European and Eurasian classes, and except among the lowest classes, it was unknown among the natives; at least 10 respectable native would be seen drinking, or under the influence of liquor. Now there are numbers of dram shops, in the city and bazaars, where natives are served. Nearly all castes drink; even the Brahmins, mostly all English speaking people, are habituated to it, and writers in Government offices are nearly all fond of it. This dreadful evil is certainly very much on the increase, and must bring terrible consequences on the country, unless Government will in its wisdom devise some remedy.

Great preparations are being made for the grand Assemblage at Delhi. Mr. Kipling, the able Principal of the School of Arts, is busy devising all manner of most wonderful things in the way of escutcheons, achievement of arms, armorial bearings, canopies, arches, flags, pennons, &c., gilding and brocade, gold and silk braided work, and many other things. One thing is very remarkable in Mr. Kipling's devices—the natural history portion as represented in coats of arms, &c., are all of the present period; the extinct and fabulous gentry have no place in his menagerie.

BHOWNUGGUR DOINGS.—FAREWELL DINNER TO CAPTAIN NUTT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, 5TH NOV.

SINCE my last letter to you, our station has been almost as gay as usual. Among other amusements of a more private and social nature, we have had two Penny Readings. You have always been so obliging as to publish the programmes of such events that I have sent you; on this occasion, however, I will not trespass thus on your kindness. It will suffice to say that both the readings above alluded to were great successes, especially the last one, in which one of the gentlemen, who had put himself down for a long recitation, treated us instead to a mesmeric séance after the style of Professor Stone. As the fact of the entertainment was so novel and unexpected, its progress was watched with intense interest. Ten people offered themselves to be mesmerised, of whom the Professor succeeded in compelling five to succumb to his occult powers. The scene that followed was simply wonderful. One of the five gentlemen, noted for his sedateness, nursed a new born babe, in the shape of a walking stick partly wrapped up with a handkerchief, with all the care and tenderness of a nurse before whose eyes are dancing bright visions of rich living with a pocket full of the Queen's effigies in silver to reward her for her patient labours. Another, a disciple of Æsculapius, under the impression that he was an Italian professor of music, played on a flute (also a walking stick) and skipped about with the greatest glee, not to the "natural music of the mountain reed," but to the guttural sounds issuing from the hidden depths of his chest. In fact, the absurd things which the mesmerised performed at the bidding of the Professor were so exceedingly ludicrous that the audience was kept in one continuous fit of laughter the whole time that the séance lasted. When the entertainment had concluded, I was naturally thrown into a train of thought as to the nature of the subtle power which can thus subdue a man into forgetting his own identity and becoming the mere slave of the will of another, and as I had never before seen it used, I was congratulating myself on having assisted at a mesmeric séance, but two days afterwards a rude awakening came, from the shock of which my nerves have not quite recovered as yet. I was unfeelingly told in the abruptest manner that the whole séance was *simply a take in*. I am not quite sure whether the revenge of the Professor and his "victims" who victimised me and the rest of the audience, but their acting seemed so unlike acting that my pen refuses to say anything but in their praise. Indeed, they carried out the commands of the Professor with so much realism that at one moment while a perfect panic prevailed on the stage at the appearance of an imaginary enemy, and one of them was in a second time in danger of falling out of a window, one of the audience moved by strong philanthropic motives dashed forward and up the stage in the twinkling of an eye and rescued him from the supposed danger that threatened him!

I will now give you a short account of the farewell dinner given by our Thakore to Captain and Mrs. Nutt, on their departure from Bhownuggur for good. You are aware of course that the Thakore is a minor, and that in 1874, after his marriages, it became necessary to appoint a tutor and companion to him in order to complete his studies, which had been began at the Rajkumar College at Rajkote. The duties of the post included not only mental culture, but also the teaching of the accomplishments which form such an essential part of a gentleman's education and every one here, from the highest to the lowest, is of opinion that for the discharge of them no better selection could have been made than Captain Nutt. For he possesses not only the best patience and perseverance so indispensable in teaching, but is gifted with the power of organizing things and carrying them out in all their minutest details with a heartiness which always commands success. The dinner took place on the 1st inst. at the Darbar which is a cluster of buildings not without architectural pretensions, considering that they are the creations of native talent. No efforts seemed to have been spared by the noble host in giving the greatest *eclat* to the occasion, for the Darbar, which overtops every building around it, was one blaze of light, and from a distance looked quite like a vision from Fairyland. All the roofs were closely lined round with lights, and the more prominent parts of the walls illuminated with mottos and sentiments suited to the occasion. One of the illuminated designs was a ship, in apposition to him for which a voyage home before the guests of the evening, but it was cleverly concealed in poetic enigmas. During the dinner the Thakore's excellent band discoursed sweet music, and immediately after dessert was brought in the leading kacharies, heads of departments, trooped in and took the seats arranged for them. Percival then stood up and proposed the health of the Queen which was most loyally received. Then the Thakore rose and proposed the toast of the evening in the following words:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I ask you to fill your glasses to drink the toast which I am about to propose. It is *long life and happiness to Captain and Mrs. Nutt.* They are going to leave us after a residence of two-and-a-half years. This is no ordinary occasion for me, and I hardly know how to give expression to my feelings. The time that Captain and Mrs. Nutt have been with us has passed away only too rapidly. He has had the care of my education at the most important period of my life, and with unwearied patience and kindness has striven to instil into me guiding principles of life, which shall fit me for the duties of my future position. He has earned my life-long gratitude. I have been accustomed to look to him for advice and guidance, and now I shall feel that the prop on which I rested has been taken away. We shall all long remember the efforts of Captain Nutt to bring natives and Europeans to mix pleasantly at readings and other social gatherings, and we shall also remember how gracefully he was assisted on all such occasions by his kind-hearted lady. They were never so happy as when contributing to the happiness of others. I wish them both a pleasant voyage and a happy sojourn in their native country; and I ask you to drink their health and to give them three hearty cheers.

The toast was drunk enthusiastically, the native gentlemen joining right heartily in the cheers. Captain Nutt then rose and replied thus:—

YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I cannot but feel deeply touched by the kind—the very kind words and sentiments just expressed by our host, and by the hearty manner in which they have been received. You have mentioned, my dear Thakore, my kindness towards yourself, but after all how is true kindness prompted, only by a feeling akin to itself, and I can publicly state that owing to the hearty genial manner in which I was greeted by you and those around me. On my first arrival here, my task, which otherwise might have proved a difficult one, has been rendered comparatively easy, and the results have in consequence been so satisfactory that it has been a pleasure to me reporting the circumstances to Government. You have alluded, my dear Thakore, in a very kind manner to Mrs. Nutt, and in turning you her thanks I can only say that, had it not been for her assistance, many of the social gatherings, the picnics, the boating excursions, &c. &c., would not have been the successes they were. In fact I am sure you agree with me that it is the presence of ladies that makes parties such as we have been enjoying here doubly pleasant, and in all these matters Mrs. Nutt has, as you justly remark, taken the greatest personal interest. The different social enjoyments which I proposed to you, in addition to your own first coming here, were most of them of a novel kind, at least novel as regards Native States. But you entered so thoroughly into the spirit of these things that they have proved instructive, beneficial, and amusing to all of us. And what is more, the parties, the picnics, the boating excursions, the drives in the four-in-hand, the American bowls, the badminton, the shooting, the readings in which all could join, the gymnasium, &c. &c., have now become a part of life in Bhownuggur not merely that you will not, I think, feel inclined to give them up. And when I try to conjecture your future, a distinguished future, I earnestly believe, I seem to see something rising from all our pleasant intercourse—honours bestowed by Government on account of ruling your subjects wisely and well. That kind of heresyfer, in fact, which is within the grasp of any chief if he only determines to do what is right and eschew what is wrong. Oh! how glad shall I be, my dear Thak

blocks for the entrance, weighing each from 4 to 15 tons, are on the ground, having been ready dressed at the quarries in Cornwall and shipped in wooden cases, something after the style of "glass with care," ready for being set in their places without further trouble whenever their places shall be ready to receive them. In the meantime, the masons are actively at work on the walls, which are being built in the strongest and most substantial manner possible. They are of rubble masonry with facing of small ashlar, the stone being Bombay basalt. Great care is taken to procure good mortar, and that used is compounded of *kunkur* specially burned, washed sand, and ground pumice. Two distinct sets of mortar-making machinery are at work. At first, it was intended to work with only one set, but when the building commenced, Mr. Glover found double power could be kept going, and he had erected a duplicate set of machinery on the opposite side of the dock. The pumice is imported in the rough state from Aden, and some difficulty has been experienced in getting it in sufficient quantities. To each set of machinery, four circular stone flour mills were attached for that purpose, but this was found to be both a slow and an expensive process, and a Carter's patent disintegrator was imported and commenced work a few days ago. About 110 brass, or 11,000 cubic feet, of masonry are now being laid down daily. Arrangements are being rapidly made, also, to proceed with the work of excavating the dock, the contract for which, separate from the building contract, was entrusted to Messrs. Glover and Co. a few weeks ago. It is calculated that about 270,000 brass or 27,000,000 cubic feet, of very stiff clay and moorum will have to be removed and deposited in Mody Bay for reclamation purposes. The plan of the contractors is to lay down lines of rails (and rails are already being delivered on the ground for the purpose,) over the area of the dock and converging towards the south-west corner, where there will be an incline of 1 ft. in 20 feet with a stationary engine and drums to hoist loaded waggons up and lower empties down, and from the top of the incline a double line of rails will be run to the spot where the material is to be deposited. The machinery for the stationary engine and drums has been ordered from England and is on the way out, and it is expected that the work of excavation will be in active progress in the course of four or five weeks. Since May last, the works have been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Lindsley, during Mr. Glover's absence in England, but the latter gentleman returned by the last Overland mail, and both partners are again hard at work on the spot. The total number of men and women employed on the works (the coffer-damming and walling) at present is 3,500.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 1st instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 30th, 7 feet 11 inches, against 8 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever everywhere. River eroding Dehs Manju Mehsa and Bhioo, Schwan division. Rats doing mischief in tapa Jungojlbani. Sir floods abating, much land fit for rabi in Dádu taluka. Small-pox in Gujar and Kunree.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting and cotton picking commenced. Slight rain on 24th and 27th. River 2 inches lower than last year. Fever and cough very prevalent.

Hyderabad.—River very low. Kharif harvesting and rabi rowing progressing. Weather very warm and much fever about. Small-pox not decreasing, 76 fresh cases, 5 deaths Cattle disease in Shahdádpur taluka.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Kharif harvest abundant. Prices rising owing to large export. Cotton thriving. Rabi sowing commenced.

Broach.—Kharif harvested; rabi cultivation finished; juwar in Jambusar infested by worms, and in Ankleswar injured by excessive heat. Fever in Ankleswar, Jambusar, and A'mod.

Surat.—Early crops being harvested.

Khandesh.—Weather as before. Cholera stopped.

Nasik.—No rain. The very little rabi sown is now withering. Public health good.

Tanna.—Cholera in two villages of Bassein taluka, 8 cases, 6 fatal. Reaping of early rice crops in progress.

Poona.—No rain in Haveli, Mawal and Junnar. Distress increasing. Cholera in city.

Ahmednagar.—No rain; prospects very gloomy. Cholera in three talukas, cases 29, deaths 17.

Sholapur.—No rain; cattle suffering from scarcity of water and fodder. Slight cholera in three talukas. Distress increasing; poorer classes emigrating in large numbers.

Satara.—Rain 62; total 30.81. Prospects still gloomy; scarcity of fodder increasing. 30 deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—No rain; agricultural prospects very unfavorable: grain scarce in Belgaum and other markets and prices still rising.

Dharwar.—Rain as before; slight rain fell in Navalgund, Hangal, and Kod talukas; in the latter taluka rain has gladly revived crops where it fell; no rain elsewhere and prospects very bad; great scarcity of drinking water and fodder. Slight cholera in four talukas.

Kanara.—Slight rain above ghats, where rice crops are very poor except in low lands.

Kaladgi.—(Report dated 31st). Rain. 64, total 11·53; no change for the better except slight benefit to little rabi already sown. Slight cholera in three talukas. Cattle dying from want of fodder.

Rajkot.—Fever prevalent. Weather hot. Health good.

Wadhwan.—Weather, crops, and health same as before.

Baroda.—Reaping operations continue. Fever slightly prevalent.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 30th ultimo). Harvesting of rice crops commenced; they have suffered to the extent of 8 annas and inferior grain to that of 12 annas in a rupee from want of rain.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 24th ultimo). Crops in the same state as last week.

General Remarks.—Small-pox prevalent in Hyderabad and Kurrachee. Fever general throughout Sind. Crops there and in Gujerat good. The prospects in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country are very gloomy. Scarcity of water and fodder severely felt in Sholapur, Satara, and Kaladgi. Poorer people emigrating from Sholapur in search of work. The slight rain in Kaladgi has done but little good.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LAMBERT, THE 'HERO AND MARTYR.'

WE would invite the attention and interest of Scotchmen to the following story of Lambert the Hero and Martyr. It is told by Mr. Charles Reade in a recent issue of the *Scotsman* newspaper in the following brief and touching manner :—

There is an old man in Glasgow who has saved more than forty lives in the Clyde, many of them with great peril to his own. Death has lately removed a French hero, who was his rival, and James Lambert now stands alone in Europe. The Frenchman saved more lives than Lambert, but then he did most of his good work with a boat and saving gear. The Scot had nothing but his own active body, his rare power of suspending the breath, and his lion heart. Two of his feats far surpass anything recorded of his French competitor: he was upset in a boat with many companions, seized and dragged to the bottom, petoo rived to save them nearly all; and on another occasion, when the ice had broken under a man, and the tide had sucked him under to a distance of several yards, James Lambert dived under the ice, and groped for the man till he was nearly breathless, and dragged him back to the hole, and all but died in saving him. Here the chances were nine to one against his ever finding that small aperture again, and coming out alive. Superior in daring to his one European rival, he has yet another title to the sympathy of mankind; he is blind, and not by any accident, but in consequence of his heroism and his goodness. As this matter was inadvertantly misstated the other day in the course of the trial "Reade v. Ourram and Co., I will be the more exact. He was working at a furnace one wintry day, and perspiring freely. The cry got up that a man was drowning. He flung himself, all heated as he was, into icy water, and when he came out he lost his sight for a time on the very bank. His sight returned; but ever after that day he was subject to similar seizures. They became more frequent, and the intervals of sight more rare, until the darkness settled down and the light retired for ever.

'The meaning of the word "martyr" is a man who is punished for a great virtue by a great calamity. Every martyr in Foxe's book, and in Butler's, and in Acta Sanctorum, or the *Vita Patrum Occidentis* comes under that definition; but not more so than James Lambert; and the hero who risks his life in raving, is just as much a hero as he who risks his life in killing, his fellow-creatures. Therefore I do not forge the perverse words, but weigh them well, when I call James Lambert what he is—a hero and a martyr. That is a great deal to say of any one man; for all of us who are really men or women, and not, as Lambert once said to me, "mere broom-besoms in the name o'men," admire a hero, and pity a martyr, alive or dead.

'So, then, the Frenchman I have mentioned had one great title to sympathy, whereas Lambert has two; and this is how France treated her heroic son: He lived at the public expense but free as air. The public benefactor was not locked up and hidden from the public. His breast was emblazoned with medals, and amongst them shone the great national order the Cross of the Legion of Honour, which many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen have sighed for in vain; and when he walked abroad every gentleman in the country doffed his hat to him. Thus does France treat a great sever of human lives. James Lambert lives at the public expense, but not as that Frenchman lived. He grieves my heart to say it; but the truth is, James Lambert lives unhappily. He is in an almshouse, which partakes of the character of a prison. It is a gloomy, austere place, and that class of inmates to which he belongs are not allowed to cross the threshold upon their own business, except once in a fortnight. But to ardent spirits loss of liberty is misery. Meanly clad, poorly fed, well imprisoned, and little respected—such is the condition of James Lambert in Glasgow, his native city. Yet he is the greatest man in that city, and probably the only man now living in it whose name will ring in history a hundred years hence—the greatest saver of lives in Europe; a man whose name is even now honoured in India and Australia, in the United States and Canada, and indeed from the rising to the setting sun, thanks to his own merit, the power of the pen, and the circulation of the press—a true hero, and a true martyr, glorious by his deeds and sacred by his calamity. Shall this great public benefactor, afflicted by Heaven, end his days in obscure unhappiness, when men can help it? Shall he be left in the hands of a local charity, which despises those in benefits, and lets them see it? Shall he be hidden from the public, when such men are the greatest human ornaments in the streets of any city? I propose, on the contrary, that we endeavour to rise to the intellectual and moral level of France in this case. Let the public deal direct with this public benefactor, and in a manner creditable to the public. Let us to our own duty for once and ake him into our own hands.

'I ask the nobility, gentry and commonalty of Scotland to enable me to buy this man a small government annuity of 15s. per week. The whole sum required for this is, I believe, £400. But nothing like that sum is now asked by me. I raised a subscription for the purpose in England some time ago, and there is more than £200 lying at my bankers [Herries & Co., 16 St James Street] under an account entitled the "Lambert Fund." Moreover, the Court of Session has just awarded me a sum of damages in a case which has got mixed with this, and whatever balance may come to me after payment of the costs will be transferred to the Lamber Fund, and go to reduce the sum now required. My whole scheme is to purchase the annuity for trustees, who will undertake to insure it weekly to James Lambert for the remainder of his days. Of course, I cannot take any personal part in this arrangment. I live in London; and do not except to live so long as James Lambert, though he is my senior. But I am quite sure I shall find men of high position in Glasgow who will undertake that the disbursement shall be weekly, and that neither the imprudence which may be expected from a hero who goes under the ice after so ungrateful a thing as a man, nor the ill example of false friends, may defeat the benevolence of an intelligent and grateful public.

We have done what is in our power to give publicity to the benevolent appeal made by Mr. Reade on behalf of the poor and deserving old man, and will be glad to hand over any sum instrusted to us to the Lambert Fund. The success of the appeal cannot, we think, be doubtful. W. C. —*Chambers's Journal.*

THE INDIAN AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

(*Times*, Oct. 16.)

THE letter we publish this morning from a member of the East Indian Civil Service expresses feelings some of which are, we fear, widely spread through the important class to which the writer belongs. Our correspondent, "One of the Aggrieved," is dissatisfied with the treatment to which his Order has been lately subjected by its official superiors. The Viceroy's Minute on the Fuller case—a document on which we have already commented—and a late remark of Lord Salisbury's at Cooper's-hill on the relations between the English and Indian races are the immediate occasion of our correspondent's discontent, though they are far from sufficiently explaining it. If the letter is read attentively,—and it is well worth attention,—it shows clearly enough that the sentiment we deplore has been of no very recent growth, and that it depends, consequently, upon causes more deeply seated and of longer standing than those which have presented themselves most conveniently for reference as explaining it. It is not so much of being accused falsely of unkindness to the Natives of India that the members of the Indian Civil Service complain. The charge, whether just or unjust, is not intolerable, or would scarcely stimulate more than a very passing sense of wrong. It is clear there must be wrongs behind, or we probably should hear nothing of the Civil Servants' grievances, and should certainly not find their retort upon their accusers couched in quite such bitter terms as we presented it to our readers this morning. We must endeavour, therefore, to make out how the case really stands, and what fair causes of complaint our countrymen in India can adduce. Our correspondent passes lightly over disappointed hopes of promotion, over Government promises not observed or so observed that they have been of no service, over salaries reduced, and at a time, too, when salaries no longer stand for anything like nominal value. There, however, are no light matters, and though they do not affect all Indian Civil Servants, we may be sure that they make other wrongs doubly grievous to those who are or who suppose themselves to be suffering from them. The greater wrong, however, seems to us to be not so much the charges of unkindness to the natives as the demand which stands behind those charges, and which alone lends them such point as they may possess. If coldness between the two races is spoken of as a fault, and as a rising from the behaviour of our own countrymen, it follows that in the speaker's view that behaviour ought to be changed. Now, we allow fully all that our correspondent claims for his fellow officials in their official treatment of the people whom we have sent them out to govern. They are, no doubt, good administrators, hard workers, thoughtful for the interests of those intrusted to their care, and ready to do much to help them at a great pinch. The late famine in Bengal gave the best possible opportunity for testing all this, and the result would alone go far towards establishing our correspondent's case. But as soon as we pass from official to private life the aspect of things alters. Administrative zeal is found to be quite compatible with social "coldness." There is the wish to do good to the native, but there is no wish whatever to treat him as a personal friend. The relations between the two races are smooth, no doubt; but it is only because the respective positions of the two are so perfectly understood and so generally acquiesced in. Where there is any attempt on the part of the natives to revise them or to claim more than they are thought entitled to, the surface of things becomes at once ruffled, and the reality of the line drawn between Native and Englishman becomes apparent. We are not now finding any fault with this. We desire only to point it out as explaining some part of Lord Salisbury's words, and still more the indignation with which those words have been received.

We will pass next to an even more potent disturbing cause than any we have yet shown. The late visit of the Prince of Wales to India was, it seems, not regulated exactly as the Indian Civil Servants would have desired. The written programme was, as we know, sedulously and well kept, but there was also, it would seem, what was understood, on one side, at all events, to be an unwritten programme, which was almost wholly departed from. The Civil Service was ready to pay all honour to the representative of English sovereignty. Its members brought forward freely all that they had to offer, and in doing so they submitted, of course, to no small sacrifices of time and money. The part assigned to the Prince was that he was so to receive their homage as specially to identify himself with those who presented it. The social distinction between the Prince and his fellow countrymen was to be acknowledged, but broad as it was, it was to be as nothing beside the great gulf on the other side of which the Indian natives were to be discerned, cut off about equally from Prince and Civilian. The expectation and the reality, it is almost needless to say, did not exactly correspond. The guest of India discovered among the Natives of India men well fitted by personal splendour and old descent to be the ornaments of a Court. Here, then, was a fatal variation from the plan of things originally sketched out by the Civilian imagination. Mortifying as it was for the moment, it was even more likely to be troublesome in its effects afterwards. It has inspired and has given a sting to the sentence from Lord Salisbury of which our correspondent complains. We cannot wonder that an Indian official should be provoked by the facile criticism to which he and his Order have been exposed, and that they should retort somewhat sharply on their youthful or inexperienced censors. People at home, who have less personal feeling in the matter, will be inclined to take a more neutral view of it. They will think it well that men who are in general removed from the influence of external opinion should be brought under it occasionally. The rapid impressions of mere birds of passage are commonly esteemed a good deal above their real value by those who form them, but they are worth taking to heart by those who inspire them. Pride of race is a fault, or a virtue, to which Englishmen everywhere know themselves to be exceedingly prone. It may be easily believed to exist where circumstances favour it as much as they do in India, and is not publicly to obtain sometimes to an excessive growth, and to show itself in many ways which lookers-on would very properly disapprove. We can understand how Indian Civilians must feel the intrusion into their own distant territory, and how naturally they resent the imperfect judgment on them less apt to their doings which has been carried home, and has passed, it appears, from mouth to mouth until it has at last found official utterance. We cannot profess to feel a full sympathy with their indignation, but we may yet be surpised at the special words which have called it forth.

The general discontent of our Indian Civil Servants would, we feel, be a very grave national misfortune. It is impossible that they should give us their best work where they think they have been unfairly treated, or that new recruits should be found, of the class we need, for a position which has become unpopular. But, if our correspondent's letter represents the whole case correctly, there is no great reason for alarm. The wrongs on which he dwells, or which have indirectly prompted his pen, are either transitory or curable. If the Service is not paid properly, or if promises have been made to it and have not been observed, the remedy is at least obvious, and there can be no doubt about the necessity of at once applying it. But these causes of offence cannot be general. Even with silver at its present price, the incomes of our Indian Civil Servants are mostly good. The rest of our correspondent's letter must be dealt with by a review of our position in India and of the nature of the duties which it imposes on those intrusted with mainly the latter. If the equality of Englishmen and Natives in view which, however confidently asserted, must in all reason, be admitted with some important reserves. Their equality before the law is absolute. Both alike can claim the protection of the Civil power, and it must be granted them without favour. But if this absolute equality and identity of *status* are to extend into all social relations, the question arises rather awkwardly what concern we can have in India at all, and how our peculiar position there is to be explained. England asserts a right to rule India, and is not likely to surrender it. This right, however, she bases, in the last analysis, on the very fact which some philanthropists at home are most anxious to put out of sight. It is as the better, and not merely as the stronger, that she justifies herself. We need not parade the points of difference by which the assertion is borne out, and which no one in his senses could think of questioning. If this, however, be the proper relation between the two countries, if the one is an Imperial, the other a subject State, we must expect to find the distinction continued in some degree into regions beyond the reach of law, and showing itself in private not less really than in public life. Where coldness leads, as Lord Salisbury says it sometimes does, to injustice, we have no defence for it. Where it has no such result, and where it means only that the persons between whom it exists have certain well-marked relations, but have little in common besides these, we scarcely understand how, in present circumstances, it is to be got rid of, or what advantage would follow if it could be. If India can be raised even approximately to an English level, the feelings which Lord Salisbury recommends would show themselves spontaneously enough, as they do even now occasionally, and in spite of all obstacles. But in present circumstances we must repeat what Lord Salisbury has condemned as coldness. Our permanent Civil Service can hardly be expected to behave with the irresponsible freedom of casual visitors, and they may dismiss all apprehension that this is what the public at home demands from them, or what recent Parliamentary legislation has been intended to favour.

A FAST STEAM YACHT.

CONSIDERABLE interest has lately been excited at Geneva by the trial of a new steam yacht, built by Messrs. John J. Thornycroft and Co., Church-wharf, Chiswick, for the Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild. This vessel, although only 91ft. long by 13ft. beam, just large enough to contain the accommodation for a day's comfortable cruising on the lake, has attained and kept up a speed greater than that of any ocean steamer afloat, and only equalled, perhaps, by some of the largest American river steamers. The Gitana is rigged as a fore and after schooner, is built of steel, and is on similar lines to the Sir Arthur Cotton, built by Messrs. Thornycroft for the Indian Government, and which, without rigging or cabin accommodation of any kind, attained a speed of 24·61 miles per hour on the measured mile. The accommodation on board the Gitana consists of a large saloon, pantry, and dressing-room forward, and a galley cabin for the crew and store-room after of the engines. The engines are compound direct-acting, fitted with an injection condenser, and with a view to reducing vibration as much as possible were made with three cylinders acting on cranks set 120 degrees apart. The high-pressure cylinder is 13½ inches in diameter by sixteen inches stroke, and the two low-pressure cylinders are each fifteen inches in diameter by sixteen inches stroke. The boiler is of the locomotive type, of Bessemer steel, with a copper fire box and brass tubes. The speed guaranteed was 18 English statute miles per hour in a run of two hours' duration—i. e., 36 English statute miles in two hours, subject in the event of failure, to the yacht being thrown on the builders' hands; and as high speed was to be of the principal attractions in the yacht, the Baroness Rothschild agreed to pay a premium on each mile above 36 run in the two hours. As there is no way by which the yacht could be taken to Geneva complete, the three-bladed screw to make it more rapid, and the yacht being too large for conveyance entire by rail, it was necessary to build her at Chiswick, take her to pieces, and send her packed in boxes, to Geneva by rail. She was then erected at La Belloe, on the shores of lake, by workmen sent out from England. The trial was made on the 21st September, the Baroness Rothchild and Lady Emily Peel being on board, and having as scientific advisers Messrs. Paul Carrie and Emile Sicard, French engineers. The Chiswick firm was represented by Mr John J Thornycroft and Mr. Lint. The distance between Geneva and Villeneuva, 43 English miles, was run in 1 hour 48 min. 22sec., being at the rate of 23·89 English statute miles, or every nearly 20½ knots per hour. During the 1st 20 miles a light beam sea and swell was met with, and whenever produced the speed somewhat, but during the remainder of the run the lake was smooth. The boiler pressure averaged 100lb. per square inch, a vacuum 24 inches, and the engines made from 309 to 325 revolutions per minute, and developed about 450 indicated horse-power. At the conclusion of the trial the Baroness Rothschild expressed her entire satisfaction with the yacht and her performance. Vessels of the Gitana class lightly altered and strengthened, so as to render them capable of standing a rougher sea than is to be met with in the Lake of Geneva, would form admirable despatch vessels, and already some of the Northern Government sare making inquiries with the view of having some built. Three or four such vessels capable of doing 21 knots on an emergency would be of immense service to the fleet to which they were attached in time of war. The only other use besides yachting to which these fast boats have hitherto been applied is for carrying torpedoes, and for this service Messrs. Thornycroft and Co. have supplied vessels to nearly all the Governments in Europe.—*Times.*

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